

No. 5663 號三十六百六千五第 日一廿月二十年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1876. 一拜禮 號七十月正英 港香 [PRICE 2½ PER MONTH.]

ATTN: 10-10-2001 NOTICE PUBLIC AUCTION PHOTOGRAPHY LUBOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY BUBBA KHUBER

Intimations

BURHA KHUBBER.
PUNDIT DAVEE KAR SEN, B.
 ORIGINAL BENGAL HAZOP.
 GRADUATE OF YERNAO
 COLLEGE,
 RAJSHA, BANGAL, CALCUTTA,
 Professor of Eloquence,
 Dak Ghazries, Mystery of Box, Et. gen.
 book is home and Maltan in parve
 (Language of Latin Races),
 Will shortly again appear, and have been
 making Exhibition of Wonderful Pen.
 SINGING OF HIS VOICE.
JOKATIVES OF ORIGINAL VIR
 CRACKING OF THE BRAIN,
DANCING OF PEDAL EXTREME
 MANIPULATION OF OS BOVINEUS
 AND
AMALGAMATION OF SERRA
LUDIGROUSNESS.
 For which your humble Petitioner, will
 more pray. [Signature]
FOR MANILA (Direct.)
THIS Spanish Steamer
 "ZAMBOANGA"
 Archibald, Master, will be despatched
 about E.O.-DAY, the 17th instant, at 11
 For Freight or Passage apply to
REMEDIOS
 80 Hongkong, 16th January, 1879.

FOR MANILA.
British Steamship

<p>many will next, of Shares</p> <p>dators, 1876.</p> <p>MBER OF</p> <p>ing about sions for s; will Salary.</p> <p>ing to Friends speak, and at their be absent the last of</p> <p>INSUR- TATION.</p>	<p>"ALBANY." Villamie, Master, will be despatched above Port TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEGISMEN & Agents, 81 Hongkong, 15th January, 1876.</p> <p>NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS</p> <p>THE Company's Steamship "TANAJA." Captain Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. O. BRETHEN Principal 83 Hongkong, 17th January, 1876.</p> <p>NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS</p> <p>THE Company's Steamship "ANADYR." Captain De Butler, will be despatched</p>
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SHANGHAI
OW, the 18th instat

FIRST
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ING CO.
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C. BERTHMAN
Philadelphia
84 Hongkong, 17th January, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FO
The Steamship

"KWANGTUNG,"
Captain Fitman, will be despatched
about FORTY on THURSDAY, the 20th
at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRIE
41 85 Hongkong, 17th January, 1876.

Notices to Consignees

S.S. "ANADYR,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S.S.
from London, in connection
above Steamer, are hereby informed that
Goods are being landed and stored at
at the Company's Godowns, whence
may be obtained from MONDAY,
January, at Noon.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded,
intermediate is received from the Consign-
ers 5 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to
be.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
Underlying.

Goods remaining unclaimed after F
the 21st instant, at Noon, will be for-
e and landed charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. BERTHMAN
84 Hongkong, 16th January, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CONSIGNERS per Company's
PELAM are hereby notified
cargo is being discharged into Godowns
at the Godowns of the Underlying
cases it will be at Consignees' risk. T
will be ready for delivery from Godow
the 14th January, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 21st Janu
will be sent to RENT.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
47 78 Hongkong, 14th January, 1876.

BRITISH BARK "GOLDSTREAM,"

LONDON.
—
PRINTED BY CURRIE & CO.

A. MULLEN & CO.,
LONDON.
Agents.

Vessels are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned Consignatures, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN
Hamburg.

74 Hongkong, 14th January, 1876.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL EX C.S.S.'S OO'S S.S. PRIMA FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained by the Undersigned not later than instant for shipment per **LIVERPOOL BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**.

2d 55 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Barken **IRIS**, Wexford, Master Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the Undersigned Consignatures, and to land and store at Consignee's risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU
Hamburg.

20 Hongkong, 4th January, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP BAKER, FRANKLIN
LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned Consignatures, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

J. REED,
London.

impeding the discharge
ded and stored at

Consignors are also informed that bills of lading can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond, and to give a Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

Extracts.

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INVISIBLE THREAD

This ingenious dramatic writer, Mr. W. G. Gilbert, has taken the plot of his last ever-completed of "Eyes and No Eyes" from a story by the late Mrs. German Reed's (company) from a very rare Spanish book of the fourteenth century. In this story, the author, Juan Manuel, a Spanish prince, tells of his two daughters who both married Moors, has collected some of the best Arabic, Indian, and Moorish fables of his day. The story of Don Juan's stories is "The Invisible Caracard," which is this—Three impostors presented themselves to a Moorish prince, representing themselves as an emperor, a king, and a sultan. The prince, who had acquired the secret of the existence of such a treasure, was so impressed that it was only visible to the eyes of men of the highest birth. The King, the Emperor, and the Sultan, thinking that the possession of such a stuff would swell his treasure, ordered an empty palace to be at once put at the disposal of the three master impostors, and at the time they might work their magic. The swindlers particularly requested that they would be locked in their work was complete, in order to convince the King that there was no deception at all in the matter. This condition was accepted, and removed the slightest doubt from the royal mind. The three strangers, plentifully supplied with gold, silver, and precious materials, and the three impostors entered the palace; the King turned, and, as they gave place to the workmen, the looms were going from that time from morning till night.

At the end of some days one of the men came to tell the King that the thieves had begun to cover the frame, and promised to do the most beautiful thing in the world. He also promised that the figures would be made more clearly than ever. The king then added that he had already sketched out the figures, and that he would like to glance at it, he said, but on the condition that no one should come with him. You may imagine the joy of the King. Nevertheless, he was not to be assured at once without delay and without trouble, he sent one of his courtiers to report to him what he had seen, and to tell him whether he had been deceived or not.

The courtier who was sent brought back word of what the three master weavers had said, and their account of such things, but he did not like to avow to the king that he had never seen the figures. The courtier was then sent, and he told the same report, so indeed did all the courtiers who followed. Not one had the courage to say he had seen nothing.

[illegible]

The King persuaded that the Alghazai had indeed seen what he could not see, grew madder than before. How could he doubt the blow that had fallen? Had it not been clearly shown that he was not the son of the deceased King, his father? He therefore at once called in the Court and began weaving the stuff, rather similar to that of the weavers of the new stuff, who could produce such work. One more proof, however, he was determined to have, and he therefore sent his favourite to the weavers; but he also returned to the Alghazai and the rest he had returned, for the same fear had brought back the same story.

The next day there was a great fire, and all the Court begged the King to array himself in the marvellous new stuff, the palace weavers therefore brought the stuff, and wrapped up in it the King, and the Alghazai, part of it, and the new cloth, and the rest of robes, he would require. Then pretending to understand his wishes, they pretended to measure and cut and sew, and then claimed the honour of dressing the Prince themselves, and made show of putting on each part of the dress themselves, and the King did not dare to say he saw no dress at all. When they had pretended to clothe him from top to toe he proceeded to clatter his rods out of the palace to show himself in the new stuff, and he was lucky for him it was spring. The story of the stuff was already known to every one; every one was prepared to admire him, and every one supposed that his neighbour was

less blind than himself, and feared that a single word of dissent might betray him to dishonour and ruin.

The secret was indeed so well-guarded that it might never have been discovered; but for all that, the King's—This man, who had nothing to lose, approached the King, and said all the once, with the brutal frankness of the people—

"My lord, it matters little to me whether I am the son of this or that, but I tell you nothing is more sure than that you are residing about stark mad."

The King dismissed the idea, with disdain.

"Good," said the room; "but if thy mother had been more virtuous you would see better."

The charm was broken. A man who heard the negro did not hesitate to say the same thing; a second, a third chimed in; till at last there was only one voice in the city, and the King, relieved of this fearful burden, had no more to say from "telling the truth."

The first, discovered that he had been the dupe of a trick. He instantly waved his hand for the arrest of the three clever rogues, but it was too late; they had gone, not forgetting all the valuable materials they had accumulated around them, for the manufacture of the invisible garment.—*The Globe.*

THE HIGH AND MIGHTY

[illegible]

from being what it should be. This unfortunate is not only the case with individuals who occupy lowly positions in the hierarchy, but also with those who occupy the fair positions and the high positions. The disadvantage of being well educated. On the whole the resentment of the well-educated employee is worse than that of vulgar ignorance of those who ignorantly imagine that their dignity may be upheld by impertinence. Of course, the latter will continue to act as they do until they cease to be steeped in ignorance, but the former may perhaps, in time condescend to learn the policy of the course which they practice. Indeed they learn it now, but unfortunately they only do so to do a great deal of harm to themselves and to others. Many a young man, for instance, brights his prospects by his impudent vanity. Say that he enters an office after he has finished his scholastic career. Well, he does so, feeling that he knows a great deal more than the man from

whom he is going to pretend to leave a business. Ho fancies, moreover, that he would be derogatory for him to be so hard, and that he is worthy of a great deal less than he is being put upon. He is, in fact, a man who is so strong his sweetness upon the desert air. Thinking thus, it is not surprising that he resents rebukes when they are ministered to him, that his soul is disturbed when he is told to do his duty; and that he daily touched to the quick because people show a strange obtrusiveness as to his progress. Times come on and he is made to feel exceedingly high-and-mighty, and so inclined to rant to his neighbors, that his employer, instead of his salary or making him a partner outright, very quietly sends him about his business. Or perhaps the dissatisfied servant instead of waiting to be dismissed, takes upon himself to cut the cord which binds him to his employer, which task he invariably performs in a peculiarly offensive and disagreeable fashion. The King of the Bees is not having any capital, but mentioning his position by spending more than his income, and other people not seeing great merits as he sees them, after hanging about doing nothing and being a burden on his friends for some time, at last comes to the principle that "beggars cannot be choosers," he must consent to take a subordinate position once more. He is then bitterly incensed against his employer, who has not deemed good enough to work for. For a while he goes on pretty faintly, his time of adversity having taught him a lesson notwithstanding that he gets the better of his employer.

upon other people—that he is drawing in self away, and that he ought to contribute three times as much as he is earning, must do something. So he does something with the money, and he shortly finds himself of pressing is repeated over and over again until the high-and-mighty one, having grown, recognises the fact that he has been fool who has wasted his opportunities. If he fails to do this he becomes either a cynic or a reckless non-do-well.

Now, the lesson which high-and-mighty servants ought to learn is a very simple one. They ought, under all circumstances, to be willing to do their duty. If they do not intend to do a certain thing they should endeavour for so much ought they to grum because they are badly paid. Let them remember that it is open for them to do better if they can. They will best serve their interest and they will best maintain their dignity by honestly fulfilling their engagements. It is those who do this who become valued servants, who rise first into the ranks of trust themselves and then become players. They are the people who have to do with men and women who continually railing against those who their labour, seeing that it is impossible every man can be his own master. Of course employers should be taught that it is a duty to treat their employees with consideration and respect.—*Lynch Review.*

ANECDOTE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

My father was a benighted clergyman in the north of Ireland, and immediately adjoining his parish there dwelt a brother parson—a pluralist in a small way, for he had also a living in the diocese of Killeenore. He lived in the neighbourhood of the latter, which, as I have said, was the cathedral, and upon which I was educated. I used to find fault in my boyhood to go there frequently in pursuit of that diversion, and it was during the course of one of those visits that a letter arrived from Lord Palmerston, stating that as he was about to visit an estate, which he had recently acquired in the north of Ireland, he would be glad to have my company. I paid him a short visit, as it happened, and he accommodated for a night or so. A reply was at once despatched in the affirmative. The rector went into Sligo and bought an immense salmou; a stuitable goose was decapitated, ditto a turkey. There was a good cellar of orthocor old port wine, and the little garriote, then proceeding to the north, was not without appurtenances of the aristocratic pattern. The dinner-hour arrived. The usual dinner-hour was five o'clock, but that hour had long passed on the day appointed; six o'clock came, and at half-past we all sat down to dinner. Between nine and ten; as we were assembled in the drawing-room, a noise of wheels was heard on the gravel outside. The arrival evidently was not a single person, but a whole party. The door was opened, and the servant-girl with red cheeks shouted out the top of her voice, "Lord Viscount Palmerston!" Our host—who, although only a parson, was a shrewd gentleman—observing at a glance that the guest did not look like a man who had dined elsewhere, and that he was a nobleman, he whispered some directions in his own language, who left the rest of the house, and he followed for the purpose of the hour—first visit, back to the road, postboy missed his way, &c.; and he did not get back at waiting, &c.—and did not, as I thought at the time, seem to be a salmou, but a turkey. The dinner was all aware that half-past eleven o'clock was an unusual hour for an Irish country clergyman's family dinner. Meanwhile, the provisions were being distributed, forwarded, and the half was a *pique de restaurant*, of which more than the better half was left. A *richesse* was made of the remains of the stuitable-geese and turkey, a breakfast was added, and in about half an hour we all marched into the dining-room and had a second dinner. Our guest was graciously affable, and evidently very hungry; a couplet was made, and the poet of the room, a French servant-girl performed her duties with agile dexterity, and we spent a delightful night. Next morning Lord Palmerston went forth to inspect his estate, but before his departure our host politely intimated that he did not on ordinary occasions dine quite so late as half-past nine, but that if he and seven would favour him with sufficient time, he would endeavour to give him a better dinner than he had been able to do before him on the previous day. *Belgravia*.

MISTAKES—REPORTERS OR PRINTERS?

Not long ago a tailor and in the dock for misapprehension of an employer's property, and later, we were told, deposed that "the materials were to be returned made up on a Thursday, and on the Sunday following he discovered that the deceased, had left his home, and he did not see him again until he was in custody." The deceased was sentenced to a month's hard labor for the same offense, and a sample of printed matter, which the *Daily Telegraph* uses as before its readers. This purported to be report of a case in the Bankruptcy Court, and after stating that the Register ordered a receiver to be appointed, but declined to restrain the action of the creditors, went on thus: "A good deal of evidence was given, and on a question that his Lordship asked in the opinion that a juror should withdraw, and that the case was one to only a farthing damages. It was, the Judge said, a sad thing to see a young man in such a position, which there was no doubt he had been brought about by habits of intemperance, and but for the recommendation of the jury he—said, would have been a very severe sentence." He advised him to abstain from drink for the future, and sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months." Some of the industrial gentlemen whose avocation it is to hunt up news for provincial journals have a very odd way of putting things. Under the heading, "Death from Drowning," they relate the case of a young man, John C. Jarrod, of Dupont Station, who held an inquiry at the Havant Arms, Mill Lane, concerning the death of Thomas Ship, who was drowned on the following night." Chronicling the coming to grief of a young trapeze performer, the reporter says: "It was afterwards discovered that the boy's collarbone was broken, but unfortunately the injuries are of a serious and permanent description." Another announces, without a word of protest against the vice-listicton, that "A British Westman is about to be opened at Morpeth." The third tells us: "A pony-carriage was passing along New Bond-street, Bath, when, turning into Northgate-street, it fell over and broke both of its legs, and, finding some assistance, it was taken to the Bath Infirmary." The *Times* said: "A very nice day's sport was carried on over an excellent course, all grass, over the lands of Mr. Henderson, whose hospitality was unbounded." It consisted of two walls, to bank dogs, a watercut and a hurdle." "Telling of a man who lost his life in a riot, a Belfast paper says: "The man was shot killed by the police; he was shot killed him; but the second was a fatal." He was not blessed with a couple lives, like the dead man, named Taff, who "was run down by a passenger train and killed; he was injured in a similar way a year ago." The Irish journalists, however, cannot be accused of monopolizing the fetters of ballad-making. One of them has written that way, as they proved sending the Princess Louise to Wimbledon "to witness the shooting of her husband, describing the Prince of Wales's second son as 'an unsuitable boy like his mother' and announcing that the Duke of Hamilton was shortly take to wife "the late Lady Mary Louise Elizabeth Montagu." *Chambers Journal*.

We have, it seems, something to

about sheepherders dog from the wild dogs in Southern California. There is a very interesting paper says, "You may have seen a sheepdog with his thousand sheep, but not a man with a dog." Around each flock or band of sheep, a thousand—sheep are half a dozen dogs, whose progenitors were imported from the pastures of the Old World. These dogs take the entire care of the sheep—do not let them pasture in the morning, keep them from straying during the day, and bring them home at night. These dogs have inherited a talent for keeping sheep, but they are not so much understood wholly out. They are sheepdogs in this way. When a lamb is taken away from the mother she makes him see it and a puppy put in the place. When the puppy grows old enough to eat meat, it is fed in the morning and at night with the sheep. It stays with the sheep because it is accustomed to be with them, and it cannot find food elsewhere. When a dog gets full the dog goes hungry. At length the dog goes to where it hopes to find some place of meat, it begins to be worried, the mother, and finally starts home; the other sheep follow, and thus the whole flock is brought in. If the dog by the sheep finds too soon, or comes home without them, he goes no supper, or is punished in some way. He knows that when to come, he will see that none of the sheep are left behind."

HONGKONG MARKETS

[illegible]

WOOLLEN GOODS.

lb	per pair	2.25
lb	per pair	3.50
lb		8.25
lb		4.75
lb		15.00
SS	per piece	16.00
SS		17.00
SS		18.00
SS		19.00
SS		15.00
SS		16.00
SS	per yard	1.00
SS		1.00
SS	per piece	9.50
SS		9.50
SS		9.50
SS		9.50
SS		8.75
SS		8.75
SS		5.00
SS		6.00
SS	per yard	0.60
SS		0.60
METALS		
lb	per piece	3.50
lb		8.55
lb		9.90
lb		7.50
lb		7.50
lb		7.50
lb		7.50
lb		7.50
lb		0.0200
lb		0.0200
lb	per box	4.00
lb		0.10
lb		0.10
lb	per piece	0.10
lb		0.10
lb	per piece	0.10
lb	per box	2.25
lb		0.25
PRODUCE		
lb	per piece	15.00
lb	quality	1.30
lb		1.30
lb		0.30
lb		0.30
lb		15.00
lb		20.00
lb		18.00
lb		40.00
lb		40.00
lb		40.00

Birds' Nests, 1st quality	100	100	100
End	100	100	100

[illegible]

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS

[illegible]